



Lesson Objectives (p. 242):

Vocabulary

1. Triangle rigidity (p. 242):


2. Included angle (p. 242):

Key Concepts

3. Postulate 4-4-1—Side-Side-Side (SSS) Congruence (p. 242)

POSTULATE	HYPOTHESIS	CONCLUSION

4. Postulate 4-4-2—Side-Angle-Side (SAS) Congruence (p. 243)

POSTULATE	HYPOTHESIS	CONCLUSION
		

Lesson Objectives (p. 242):

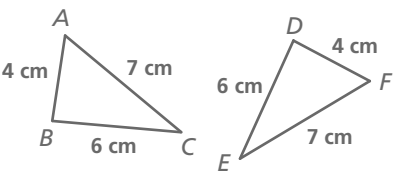
apply SSS and SAS to construct triangles and to solve problems; prove
triangles congruent by using SSS and SAS.

Vocabulary

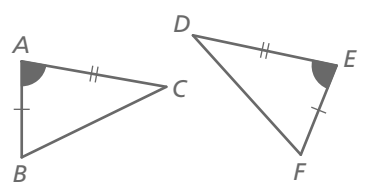
1. Triangle rigidity (p. 242): if the side lengths of a triangle are given, the triangle can have only one shape.
2. Included angle (p. 242): an angle formed by two adjacent sides of a polygon.

Key Concepts

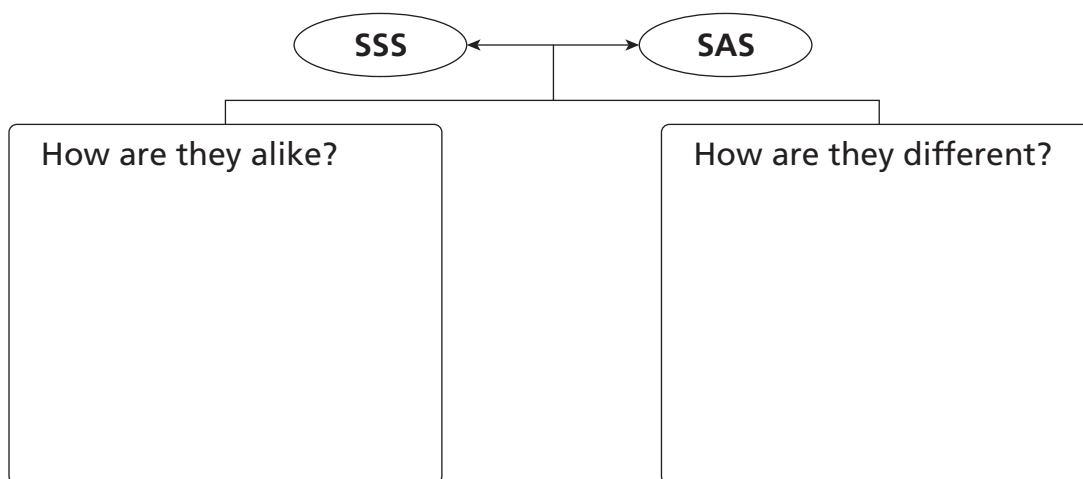
3. Postulate 4-4-1—Side-Side-Side (SSS) Congruence (p. 242)

POSTULATE	HYPOTHESIS	CONCLUSION
If three sides of one triangle are congruent to three sides of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent.		$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FDE$

4. Postulate 4-4-2—Side-Angle-Side (SAS) Congruence (p. 243)

POSTULATE	HYPOTHESIS	CONCLUSION
If two sides and the included angle of one triangle are congruent to two sides and the included angle of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent.		$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FDE$

5. Get Organized Use the graphic organizer to compare the SSS and SAS postulates. (p. 245).



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